NOTE XXXIX.

FOUR NEW CETONIIDAE FROM CENTRAL- AND SOUTH-AMERICA.

DESCRIBED BY

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1. *Gymnetis Kerremansi*, v. d. Poll.

Corpus crassum, supra opacum. Caput ochraceum, marginibus elevatis antennisque purpureo-aeneis, nitidis, subtiliter punctatum. Prothorax maculis ochraceis, cervinis et nigris variegatis; convexus, antice valde angustatus, lobo postico late rotundato, angulis posticis subacutis, lateraliter tenuiter marginatus et punctis aliquot obsoletissimis instructus. Epimera mesothoracis valde prominentia, cervina, apice purpureo-aeneo, nitido. Elytra apicem versus subangustata, ad suturam obtusa; singula elytra in medio maculo magno oblongo, ad apicem maculo magno et juxta marginem maculis nonnullis minoribus dilute flavis ornata, macula omnia confluentia cum colore ochraceo, cervino et nigro variegato partis reliquae. Pygidium cervinum, rugoso-punctatum vel striatum. Pars infera cervina, abdomine, apice mesosterni processus, apice tibiarum anticarum et intermediarum, parte introrsum tibiarum posticarum, purpureo-aeneis; punctis grossis irregularibus sat dense instructa, parte media pectoris abdominisque excepta; mesosterni processus validus, deorsum curvatus, supra granulo instructus; tibiae anticae bidentatae; pedum pubescentia fulva.

Long. 24 mm., lat. 15 mm.

Broad, heavy-bodied, the epimera strongly projecting, uppersurface opaque.

The head is ochraceous with the raised margins and also the antennae purple-bronze, shining; on the vertex some large punctures, a few smaller ones on the clypeus, the rims strigose.

The prothorax covered with a mixture of ochraceous, rufous-brown and black spots, forming a somewhat radiate pattern, the fallow-colour predominates, darkest towards the base and at the median lobe, before the middle with eight small black spots, placed in two transverse rows; convex, strongly narrowed towards the top, the sides somewhat angular in the middle, the hinder angles subacute, the median lobe broadly rounded at the top, leaving uncovered a very small tip of the scutellum, slightly margined along the sides and with a few very distant punctures. The epimera fallow, their apex with a purple-bronze gloss.

The elytra are slightly narrowed posteriorly, rounded at the apex and obtuse at the suture; each elytron shows a large suboval pale yellow spot in the middle, a large spot occupying the apical portion up to the callus, and a few smaller ones along the outer margin of the same colour, these spots are not sharply bordered, but flow together with the mixture of ochraceous, rufous-brown and black (the black predominates), of the surrounding parts.

The pygidium is fallow, rugosely striated and punctured.

The undersurface and the legs are fallow with the exception of the median part of the mesosternum, the mesosternal process, the tip of the forder and middle tibiae, the outerside of the hinder legs, the tarsi and the greater median portion of the abdomen, all these parts are brilliant black with a strong purple-bronze hue. The mesosternal process is large, curved downward, with a granule at the upper side. The mesosternum is deeply sulcated longitudinally; the sternum, the sides of the abdomen and the legs are covered with large deep semicircular punctures; the anterior

tibiae armed with two strong teeth; the coxae and the tibiae densely, the breast very sparingly covered with a fulvous pubescence.

A single specimen was captured near the isthmus of Panama by Mr. Robert de Meuse, and was kindly presented to me with the two next following species by Captain Ch. Kerremans, to whom I have much pleasure to dedicate this conspicuous and beautiful species.

2. *Amithao albopictus*, v. d. Poll.

♂. *Aterrimus, nitidus. Caput antice modice elevatum, tenuiter striatum, inter oculos et in vertice fortiter rugoso-punctatum. Prothorax valde angustatus apicem versus, ante medium subangulosus, angulis posticis late rotundatis, lobo postico apice rotundato, fortiter sparsimque albo-punctatus. Scutellum parvum, acutissimum. Elytra postice paullo attenuata, ad suturam obtuse producta, quadricostata, costis callum apicale attingentibus, plurimis impressionibus irregularibus albis ornata, in disco passim obsolete punctata, densius in lateribus, in parte apicali rugoso-striata. Pygidium dense tenuiter rugoso-striatum. Sternum et latera abdominis punctis grossis obsoletis instructa; abdomen valde sulcatum; mesosterni processus paullisper productus, obtusus; tibiae anticae inermes; pubescentia nigra.*

Long. 24 mm., lat. 11 mm.

Entirely brilliant deep black.

The head is slightly excavated with a raised longitudinal ridge, which is abruptly cutt off anteriorly, the margins are elevated, the forder part is finely striated, the remainder densely rugosely punctured.

The prothorax is strongly narrowed towards the apex, with the sides slightly angular before the middle, narrowly margined, the hinder angles broadly rounded, the posterior lobe rounded at the top, very sparingly covered with large, deep, white punctures, which are larger and more numerous at the sides.

The epimera are thickly punctured; the scutellum is small and very acute.

The elytra are rather parallel sided, rounded at the apex, obtusely produced at the suture, the suture strongly raised; each elytron with two strong costae, ending both into the apical callus, which is not much prominent, rounded; ornated with numerous small irregular transverse impressions, filled with a white tomentum, between these a few large punctures may be observed, which become rather numerous along the outer margins, the apical portion is finely strigose.

The pygidium is transverse, closely and finely striated.

The mesosternal process is slightly produced, straight, obtuse; the breast and the sides of the abdomen are covered with large but shallow punctures; the abdomen is deeply and broadly sulcated; all the tibiae are unarmed; the pubescence is black.

This species is probably allied to *A. Lafertei* Thoms., a species I do not possess. Compared with *A. cavifrons* Burm. there are striking differences, that species having the head very deeply excavated, the excavation sharply bordered, the median callus terminated anteriorly by a strong transverse ridge, the clypeus longer and more rounded, much more elevated in front and at the sides, the pygidium more pointed, less transverse, the legs more robust, with the anterior tibiae of the ♂ bidentate and the middle and hinder legs also provided with a strong sharp tooth. However without possessing a larger material and knowing the other sex, I think it not advisible to separate it from this genus.

Panama (Mr. Robert de Meuse).

3. *Moscheuma laevicostatum*, v. d. Poll.

Aterrimum, nitidum. Caput vertice sparsim punctatum, antice obsoletissime, in medio subelevatum. Prothorax convexus, lateribus rotundatis, lobo postico truncato, sparsim

sed fortiter punctatus, densius in lateribus. Scutellum parvum, acutissimum. Elytra apicem versus subangustata, ad suturam subproducta, leviter sparsimque striato-punctata, lateraliter subtilius; singula elytra costis binis fere haud conspicuis, callum apicale attingentibus, quod obtusum, paullo productum. Pygidium strigosum. Mesosterni processus obtusus, subtus nonnihil deorsum ductus; sternum et latera abdominis punctis grossis sat dense instructa; pedes nigro-ciliati, tibiae anticae fortiter bi-dentatae.

Long. 26 mm., lat. 14 mm.

Brilliant deep black.

The head sparingly punctured at the vertex, very obsoletely in front, faintly raised in the middle.

The prothorax is convex with the sides rounded and slightly margined, the median lobe truncated, largely but distantly punctured, more closely along the sides and the front margin.

The scutellum is small and acute.

The elytra are slightly narrowed posteriorly, rather deeply emarginated below the shoulders, rounded at the apex and obtusely produced at the suture, covered with rows of large shallow punctures, which become more feebly along the outer margins; each elytron shows two hardly visible costae, which end into the apical callus, the latter is rounded and faintly produced.

The pygidium is finely strigose.

The mesosternal process is very large, truncated at the tip, the outerside somewhat curved downward and above there may be observed a trace of a granule. The breast and the sides of the abdomen are covered with large punctures; the forder tibiae provided with two strong teeth; the pubescence of the legs black.

This species seems to be very close to *M. Reichei* Thoms., but that species is described having »*elytra, costis longitudinalibus 4 distinctissimis*" and the author repeats this phrase at the end of the description, comparing *M. Reichei* with *Desicasta haematopus* Schaum. As my species has the

costae hardly so conspicuous as *haematopus*, I consider it distinct. However, a comparison with Thomson's type may show perhaps, that it is a local variety only.

Panama (Mr. Robert de Meuse).

4. *Moscheuma sebosum*, v. d. Poll.

Nigrum; supra, disco prothoracis excepto, seboso-nitidum, subtus nitidum, glabrum. Caput sparsim punctatum, in medio callo longitudinali. Prothorax fortiter sparsimque punctatus, lobo postico fere impunctato, subconcavo, angulis posticis rotundatis, lateribus apicem versus sensim angustatis, ante medium subangulosis. Scutellum valde elongatum, acutissimum. Elytra subtiliter striato-punctata, margines et basin versus subtilius, ad apicem et partem apicalem marginis fortiter rugoso-striata, postice nonnihil angustata, apice rotundato, ad suturam obtusa; singulo elytra bicostata, costae callum apicale attingentes. Pygidium dense rugoso-striatum. Mesosterni processus obtusus, subtus rotundatus; pectus et latera abdominis punctis semicircularibus instructa; tibiae anticae fortiter bi-dentatae; coxae tibiaeque nigro-ciliatae.

Long. 22 mm., lat. 10 mm.

Entirely black and shining, the upper surface, with the exception of the disk of the prothorax, with a dull greasy gloss.

The head is slightly punctured, with the margins of the clypeus finely strigose, and a broad elevation between the eyes.

The prothorax is strongly punctured, more closely along the sides and in the middle, decreasing towards the base and almost absent at the median lobe, which is somewhat concave, the hinder angles are broadly rounded, the sides rather strongly margined and narrowed towards the top, slightly angular before the middle.

The scutellum is very elongate, narrow and acute, longitudinally impressed.

The elytra with a few rows of punctures, which become

smaller and less numerous near the outermargins and the base (chiefly around the scutellum), densely rugosely strigose along the apical portion of the outermargin and between the apical callus and the suture; each elytron showing two costae, which are directed inwardly up to below the middle and then converge into the apical callus, the latter is strongly developed, the suture rather highly raised posteriorly; the elytra are sensibly narrowed towards the apex, which is rounded, and obtuse at the suture.

The pygidium is coarsely rugosely striated, strongest above.

The mesosternal process is rounded below, obtusely pointed above; the breast and the sides of the abdomen covered with deep, large semicircular punctures, the last abdominal segment rugosely punctured; the anterior tibiae provided with two strong teeth before the terminal fork; the forder coxae and the middle and hinder tibiae clothed with black hairs.

This species is allied to *M. costatum* Oliv., but besides by its greasy uppersurface, it differs by its smaller size, longer and less rounded thorax, more strongly narrowed elytra and quite differently shaped mesosternal process.

Unhappily I do not know its precise locality, but it was captured most probably in Guyana.